

22. The process according to Claim 21, further comprising the step of determining the actual spacing between said indicia and said perforations.
23. The process according to Claim 18, wherein said second and third velocities are simultaneously varied.

#### REMARKS

This case is being filed under 1.53(b), as a continuation of Serial No. 08/787,893, filed on January 23, 1997, which is a continuation of Serial No. 08/621,268, filed on March 25, 1996, now abandoned.

Claims 9-22 comprise, in essence, claims that were presented in the Amendment After Final in a related Application Serial No. 08/900,042 (Examiner M. Yamnitzky), which Amendment was not entered. The application Serial No. 08/900,042 is currently abandoned.

In the Advisory Action, Examiner Yamnitzky stated that "the prior art teaches in change in path length as an option, not a requirement." Even if, *arguendo*, Adamson et al. teaches a change in path length as an option, Adamson et al. still does not teach or suggest that an automatic control of register between indicia and lines of perforation/termination may be accomplished without changing the web's path length between a printer applying the indicia and a blade imparting the lines of perforation/termination. Adamson et al. requires a compensating device that changes the path length of the web, see Adamson et al. at 5:44-52, 6:38-43, and Fig. 1 (10d, 11d, 13d). Based on Adamson et al., one of ordinary skill in the art would use one of the compensating devices of Adamson et al. Based on Adamson, there is no motivation to maintain the web's path length constant.

As the Applicant argued in the Response After Final of 2/15/00, by changing the path length of the web between the printing station and the cutoff station, Adamson et al. must change the tension in the web. Adamson et al. is primarily concerned with materials such as paper (understood to be of hard grades), paperboard, plastic film, metal foil, and the like, and laminates of any

such material (see, Adamson et al. at 1:24-29) – all of which are inherently much stronger and therefore less sensitive to tension change than tissue grade webs. Tissue-grade webs would be subjected to the risk of being broken due to excessive tension, if the compensating device of Adamson is used. Even if the web does not break, the finished product, i. e., individual sheets, will most likely be damaged or at least negatively affected by changes in tension during manufacture. Moreover, Adamson et al. may not work with high-extensibility webs at all, because the movement of the idler roller 11d (see Adamson et al, Fig. 1), may need to be restrictively long to effectively adjust the register in highly stretchable materials. Therefore, Adamson et al. method of adjustment of the register is ill-suited for the tissue-grade webs having a relatively high extensibility and low strength, and provides one skilled in the art with no incentive to use for the tissue-grade webs.

Respectfully submitted,

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